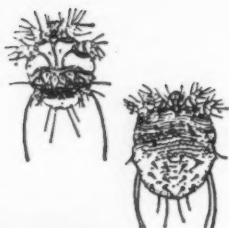


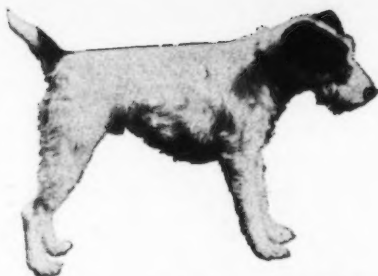
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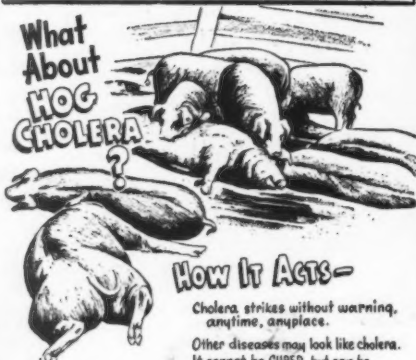
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JUNE CONVENTION PROGRAM SPEAKERS

Dr. WAYNE RISER

Editor and practitioner, Dr. Wayne H. Riser, will be a small animal lecturer at our coming June Convention. Dr. Riser is at present associate editor of the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, he has written many research articles besides being the contributing author of the recently published, "Canine Surgery," and editor of the soon to be released, "Planning Your Animal Hospital." From 1946 to 1948 Dr. Riser did editorial and research work for the *North American Veterinarian*.

Dr. Riser is now practicing in Skokie, Illinois, where he runs the Riser Animal Hospital.

With the background and experience as sketched above we are sure our many small animal members will be enthusiastic about hearing Dr. Riser present his: "Posterior Paralysis in the Dog" and "Diseases of the Kidney" at our coming convention.

* * *

DRS. L. R. VAWTER and M. R. MILLER

From the Department of Veterinary Science, at the University of Nevada in Reno, where he is an Associate in Veterinary Medicine, L. R. Vawter, D.V.M., Kansas State College, 1918, M.S., Cornell University, 1931, will come to California in June to speak to the California State Veterinary Medical Association members on "Halogeton Glomeratus—A Range Plant Poisonous to Sheep and Cattle."

Dr. Vawter is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Nevada State Veterinary Association, Intermountain Veterinary Medical Association, Conference Research Workers, Animal Diseases North America, American College of Veterinary Pathologists and Society of American Bacteriologists.

Dr. M. R. Miller, M.S., who will share in the discussion of "Halogeton Glomeratus—A Range Plant Poisonous to Sheep and Cattle," is the Experiment Station Chemist at the University of Nevada.

* * *

DR. W. S. GOCHENOUR

Dr. W. S. Gochenour graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1913 and entered general practice for two years. In 1915 he joined the United States Bureau of Animal Industry where he remained for twenty-three years doing meat inspection, virus serum inspection, biologics control testing, and research on diseases of animals. When he left the B.A.I. in 1938 he became Director of the Biological Laboratories of the Pitman-Moore Company, Division of Allied Laboratories, where he is today in direction of production of Biologics for Veterinary use and production of Biologics

for Human use and also doing biological research. This vast store of experience behind him, we are proud to learn he will present his: "Recent Advances in the Field of Biologics" at our coming Convention where our members in the field of research may benefit by his contribution to our Sixty-Second Annual Meeting.

* * *

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SPEAKERS

There will be four representatives from the University of California on the program. Two M.D.'s—Dr. Salvatore P. Lucia on the University of California Hospital staff will speak on: "Diseases of the Heart," and Dr. Herbert G. Johnstone, Associate Professor of Medical Parasitology, will talk on: "Protozoan Diseases." The other two U. C. speakers are: Dr. P. W. Gregory, and our member, Dr. K. G. McKay. P. W. Gregory, B.S., M.S., Sc.D., Professor of Animal Husbandry, will speak on: "Hereditary Sterility in Cattle," and K. G. McKay, D.V.M., M.S., Extension Veterinarian will be moderator on "Bovine Sterility."

* * *

OTHER SPEAKERS

From among our membership there are two other speakers, in addition to Dr. McKay, who will lend their contributions to our convention. Dr. E. R. Quotrup, San Diego County Live Stock Inspector, will talk on: "Diseases of Fur Bearing Animals," and Dr. E. C. Jones, practitioner in Beverly Hills, will present his "Report on the American Animal Hospital Association Meeting at Denver."

From the American Veterinary Medical Association staff comes Dr. C. D. Van Houweling to discuss "American Veterinary Medical Association Affairs."


Other speakers include F. X. Gassner, D.V.M., M.S., Professor of Endocrine Research, Colorado A. & M. College, who will cover: "Applied Endocrinology in Small Animal Medicine" and "Applied Endocrinology in Large Animal Medicine" . . . and J. D. Ray, B.S., D.V.M., Director of Biological Department, Corn States Serum Company, who will present "Differential Diagnosis in Swine Practice."

The above listing is of course incomplete and the completed program as it will be held at the June Convention should be ready to present to you in the next issue of *THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN*.

Southern California Veterinary Medical Association enjoyed Dr. C. U. Duckworth's slides on the Mexican Foot and Mouth Disease situation at their last regular meeting.

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THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

MARCH-APRIL, 1950

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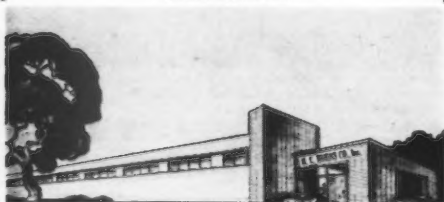
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CSVMA Annual Meeting June 26-28, Berkeley, Calif.

Make your plans now to attend the Sixty-second Annual Meeting of your Association. Headquarters for all activities will be the Hotel Claremont. Housing for delegates will be the Hotel Shattuck and Hotel Durant. Registration will be in the main lobby of the Hotel Claremont, Monday, June 26, 9:00 a.m., and throughout the day, and on Tuesday, June 27, 1950.

General sessions open Monday, June 26, 1:30 p.m., in the Florentine Room. The Small Animal Meeting will be held in the Emerald Room. The Large Animal Meeting will be held in the Blue and Gold Room. The Ladies Luncheon will be held in the Lido Deck, Monday, June 26. The Banquet and Entertainment will be held in the Florentine Room, with dancing in the Garden Room.

Housing: Hotel Shattuck is headquarters for the housing of delegates. Make your reservations at your earliest convenience with Mr. W. E. Morris, giving the number of people in your party, the type of room desired and the time of arrival. Send a \$5 deposit with your request.

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Dr. Jack E. Baker, Cornell '37, formerly at Mayer Stock Farm, Perris, has returned to San Fernando Valley where he does large animal work.

Profile of Dr. Charles A. White

By JOSEPH ARBURUA, D.V.M., and E. C. BAXTER, D.V.M.

Dr. Charles Andrew White was born in Auchtermuchty, Scotland, to a socially and financially prominent family, October 4, 1867. He migrated to this country about 1885 settling in Chicago. His love of animals prompted him to take up veterinary medicine. When his family learned of his intention, he was not only denied financial aid for his education, but was threatened with disinheritance on the basis that his choice of profession was beneath the dignity of the family.

This did not deter him from following his choice and he matriculated in the Chicago Veterinary College, and was graduated in 1896 with the degree of M.D.C. As a result, family ties and fortune were forfeited. Few men have sacrificed so much to be a veterinarian.

After graduation Dr. White went into general practice (mostly large animal) in Chicago, but within a few years he started specializing in small animals. He became one of the pioneers in the small animal field and was perhaps the outstanding practitioner in that field until his retirement.

In addition to conducting his practice, he was Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Veterinary College from shortly after graduation until that institution closed in 1919. In the same year he moved to Los Angeles. He only remained idle a year, and in 1920 he associated himself with Dr. W. R. Carr at 816 South San Pedro Street of that city. Again he specialized in small animal practice while Dr. Carr, who was quite renowned in the large animal field—especially with horses—continued his specialty. The partnership lasted some years and then dissolved to the extent that each conducted individually his specialized practice, but both maintained the same office and hospital.

In 1937 Dr. E. C. Baxter became associated with Dr. White, and in 1942 the latter retired from active business although he retained an interest in the business until his death.

Dr. White was married to Minerva Thompson of Chicago in 1898, two years after receiving his veterinary degree. Mrs. White preceded him in death in 1940. They had no children.

Dr. White had many friends in and out of his profession and was held in high esteem. It is questionable if any one over the years has contributed more than he to the advancement of small animal medicine. Especially is this true of southern California and for that matter the rest of the state, where he was the "daddy" of the men in that field. He was always glad and willing to give his help and advice to his younger colleagues. This was particularly evident at association meetings and short courses



DR. CHARLES A. WHITE

where his surgical demonstrations attracted so much favorable comment.

Nor was he devoid of humor. The writer remembers an humorous incident in his life which he enjoyed recounting: While in Chicago he was called one evening to visit an old female Boston, which he had under treatment for asthma and ascites. After examining the animal he advised euthanasia and having the owner's consent, performed it at the apartment. Dr. White had just closed the apartment door on leaving, when an inquisitive neighbor across the hall opened her door and seeing the dignified person, who was Dr. White, with a medical grip in his hand, asked very solicitously, "How is the patient, Doctor?" referring to an elderly lady in the next apartment who was seriously ill. Dr. White replied, most solemnly, "Well, you know, the old bitch was getting along in years so we chloroformed her."

Dr. White joined the California State Veterinary Medical Association and the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association soon after his arrival in California in 1920. He was also a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association. In his passing this year the veterinary profession has lost one of its members who stood out above most of the others.

Gaines' Awards Given Dr. C. P. Zepp

Dr. C. P. Zepp, president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, was named veterinarian of the year by a nationwide poll conducted by the Gaines Dog Research Center. Mr. Charles William Friedrichs, secretary-manager of the San Francisco SPCA, was named City and Humane Worker of the Year.

CLINICAL NOTES

By W. O. BRINKER, *School of Veterinary Medicine, Michigan State College*

Treatment of Traumatic Injuries

Wounds may be divided into either simple, if superficial, or compound if deeper tissue such as muscles, nerves, tendons and bones are involved. Where there is a break in the continuity of the skin, organisms are carried from the surrounding skin and hair or the medium that produced or contacted the wound into the wound. These organisms remain along the wound tract and on the devitalized tissue for approximately 6 to 8 hours. Later on they adapt themselves to the new surroundings, commence to multiply and penetrate into the deeper tissue and lymph channels, the stage of contamination thus passing over into the stage of infection. Therefore, the first six hours constitute a period of relative safety, and it is desirable to treat the wound within this time.

Anyone who undertakes the emergency treatment of a wound should be aware of the fact that he harms more than helps if he secondarily infects the contaminated wound, or if he uses antiseptics which harm the cells of the tissues more than the organisms they kill. Wounds should be handled with the same aseptic procedure as carried out in surgical operations.

Before any operative treatment is instituted an examination of possible nerve, tendon, bone and other injury should be carried out. Too often wounds are sutured superficially without a thorough examination of the deep tissues which may have been injured.

Following wound excision and prior to suturing we have found the application of concentrated aqueous penicillin solutions, or penicillin powder, or penicillin in a special base to be of real value.

Severed Tendons

There are a variety of tendon sutures. We prefer to make it as simple as possible and use interrupted sutures. Thus far No. 50 cotton has given very satisfactory results. The usual procedure is to place one main interrupted suture in the two tendons ends, bringing them together. From here a series of interrupted sutures are placed around the circumference of the cut ends.

A number of cases have been presented with severed achilles tendons and accompanying laceration wound. Most of these cases were in the stage of infection. Usual treatment here consists of making a liberal longitudinal incision over the tendon on the opposite side of the leg of the laceration wound. This allows us to work through an incision in healthy normal tissues. The severed ends are dissected free to allow suturing. After suturing the tendon ends the skin incision is closed. The

laceration wound on the opposite side is usually filled with penicillin powder. A bandage is applied over the lacerated and operative area. A Thomas splint is the usual means of immobilization. It has been our practice to leave the splint in place for around three or four weeks.

Nerves

If nerves are lacerated an effort should be made towards repairing them. Results from primary suture are encouraging. The severed nerve ends are exposed. If necessary the wound is enlarged to facilitate exposure. The nerve segments should be handled with greatest care; the ends are freshened with a sharp knife or razor blade, not with scissors. Obtaining exact or nearly exact coaptation of the nerve ends is the next step, so that the corresponding fasciculi are opposite each other. Fine silk or cotton attached to a round, curved atraumatic needle is preferred. The wound edges to be sutured are those of the epinurium, not the nerve substance. The wound edges are everted not inverted. The interrupted sutures snugly approximate the nerve stumps, so that the opposing fasciculi are in close contact. After the incision has been sutured the leg is immobilized so as to avoid any strain on the nerve for about two or three weeks. One must bear in mind that return of function following nerve injury is slow and may take six months to one year.

Open Reductions

The chief indication is in connection with the treatment of fractures—reduction of new fractures, treatment of delayed unions, treatment of non-unions, or treatment of malalignment.

Femur: Our choice of approach in most cases is from the lateral surface as the bone is easily exposed and there is little chance of injury to blood vessels or nerves.

Locate the trochanter major. Make skin incision along a line extending from the greater trochanter to the external condyle of the femur. Sever the attachments of the anterior border of the biceps femoris with the tensor fascia latae and fascia lata. Reflecting the belly of the biceps femoris posterior exposes the vastus lateralis, femur and adductor. This approach may be used to expose most of the lateral aspect of the femoral shaft.

Humerus: In most cases we prefer to expose the humerus from the medial surface. An incision is made through the skin beginning at the medial epicondyle and extending upward parallel with the shaft of the humerus. The fascia is incised in the same general location so as to expose the medial head of the triceps, posterior and the biceps, anterior. Between these two muscles is located the

Brachial Artery and Vein, the Median, Ulnar and Musculocutaneous nerves. By blunt dissection these vessels and nerves are reflected posterior along with the medial head of the triceps. This can be used to expose two-thirds or more of the humerus. The lower border of the superficial pectoral is deflected upwards and not severed unless absolutely necessary.

Tibia: Make a longitudinal skin incision over the medial surface of the tibia. The entire length of the shaft may be exposed with the anterior tibial muscle located along the anterior border and the popliteus, tendinous insertion of the semitendinosus and deep digital flexor located on the posterior border. The Saphenous Artery and Nerve obliquely cross the medial surface of the shaft of the tibia. These may be easily avoided.

Radius: Incise the skin beginning at the styloid process of the radius and extending upward parallel with the dorsomedial aspect of the radius. The large Cephalic Vein along the anterior border and the small Radial Artery and Vein along the posterior border should be avoided. The extensor carpi radialis is located anterior to the shaft and the flexor carpi radialis posterior.

Urethral Calculi

In my short experience all cases of urethral calculi are accompanied by calculi in the bladder. Since the technique employed at Michigan State is somewhat different from that suggested in Canine Surgery our procedure will be briefly presented.

The prepared and anesthetized patient is confined in dorsal recumbency in a horizontal position. The skin incision is made just lateral to the prepuce and extending from the brim of the pelvis to the anterior end of the prepuce. Just underneath the skin near the anterior end of the prepuce lies the Caudal Superficial Epigastric Artery and Vein. These are ligated on both sides of the incision and severed. The prepuce is reflected so that the midline is visible. An incision is made through the midline and the bladder is lifted from the abdominal cavity and packed off with sterile gauze. The bladder is incised on the ventral surface and the urine and calculi present are removed. A catheter is passed up the urethra to the lodged stone. A 50 cc syringe is filled with warm, sterile saline and attached to the catheter. The saline is injected rapidly to flush the urethral calculi back into the bladder. Several repeats may be necessary. The catheter is then passed all the way into the bladder in search of calculi. The bladder incision is then closed with Cushing right angle sutures using No. 50 cotton thread. 100,000 units of penicillin in saline solution is then poured into the abdominal cavity. The peritoneum and muscle fascia are sutured using No. 50 cotton interrupted sutures. The skin is sutured in a similar manner.

Humane Worker of Year Named

Charles W. Friedrichs, secretary-manager of the San Francisco SPCA, has been named humane worker of the year, according to the results of a nationwide poll by the Gaines Dog Research Center. The result was gathered from ballots distributed throughout some 600 humane societies in the United States.

At the monthly meeting of the San Francisco SPCA (Friday, Feb. 24), Dr. A. J. Cloud, president of the board of trustees, presented Friedrichs with a "Fido," traditional trophy which in the dog field corresponds to the "Oscar" of the movie world.

In receiving the honor, Friedrichs was voted, as the head of the San Francisco SPCA and other active humane groups as having done unusually effective work for the advancement of humane causes.

Friedrichs has held the post of secretary-manager of the San Francisco SPCA for the past twelve years. He is also a director and secretary for the State Humane Association of California; assistant secretary, American Humane Association; western regional director, American Red Star Animal Relief; vice-president (honorary) of the American Humane Education Society, and editor of the San Francisco SPCA's monthly paper, "Our Animals."

A native of San Francisco, Friedrichs attended Lowell High School and the University of California, and is a member of the Del Rey Fraternity.

Friedrichs, with his wife and son, reside in one of San Francisco's suburbs. His son, Bill, 18, recently entered Stanford.

Veterinary Students' Float

The student association entered a float in the annual Cal-Aggie Picnic Day parade on the Davis campus. The theme was: "Which Twin Called the Vet?", depicting the results of modern veterinary care as compared to home treatment. The comparison was startling to say the least, with a skeleton purloined from the Anatomy department as the main attraction.

Successful Candidates

The following were successful candidates in the examination in Veterinary Medicine, held in San Francisco, January 12th-14th.

Joseph Herbert Adams, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert Theodore Coffland, Pasadena; David Nelson Candall, Long Beach; David Eglit, Los Angeles; William Veatch Howells, Modesto; Loren L. Kittleson, Everett, Wash.; Maxim Ian Lebeaux, Welser, Idaho; Lauri Luoto, Hondo; Walker Seward Poston, Berkeley; Donald Walter Rosenberg, Merced; Craig Rowan, Welser, Idaho; Donald Kurtz Shaffner, St. Dillon, Montana; Perry Stone, Sebastopol, and T. M. Dubrawski, Los Angeles.

Case Histories of Dogs Diagnosed as Encephalitis

By DONALD EDWIN BARR, D.V.M.

I am presenting the following case histories in the hope they will be of service to some of the readers who have experienced difficulties in their treatment of dogs that have been diagnosed as encephalitis.

While there will be variations, the following symptoms are rather constant; the dog has been eating less each day until it refuses all food. The owner thinking the food is to blame will change from one brand to another until he is convinced that something is wrong with the dog.

The most constant symptom is the temperature of 104 degrees F. The eyes are clear but the conjunctiva is slightly too highly inflamed. Generally the dog is active for a while but shows an increasing desire to rest in his box most of the time.

If no treatment is given and the dog is not one of the rare individuals that can throw off the infection, it may be off feed from two to three weeks. Loss of weight is very marked and a nasal catarrh may or may not be present. The all too familiar champing of the jaws is the next step with death as an end result in about three days.

Treatment has been very discouraging, and the long list of drugs used testifies to the fact that the disease does not readily give up its hold on the animal.

The first medicine tried that showed some promise was a foreign protein, injectable, whose trade name was Activin. Massive doses were given usually thirty cubic centimeters and repeated in seventy-two hours. In a small number of cases the temperature abruptly returned to normal and the dog made a very uneventful recovery. However, the treatment was not considered successful, so other types of foreign proteins were tried. Large doses of sterile milk typhoid and paratyphoid vaccines failed to give any results whatever.

One day while reading one of the house magazines, I noticed a veterinarian had treated a convulsive dog with eastern type encephalomyelitis serum and had obtained remarkable results. I secured a supply of the western type and the following case histories speak for themselves:

Case No. 1—Subject: Mixed breed dog.

Nov. 21, 1949: temperature 104; owner reports dog very listless, highly inflamed conjunctiva; gradual loss of appetite for past two weeks; off feed entirely for last two days; 40cc serum western type encephalomyelitis given.

Nov. 23: temperature 103; serum repeated.

Nov. 24: temperature 101; dog eating—discharged.

Case No. 2—Subject: Australian Shepdog—weight 35 lbs.

Nov. 22: temperature 104½; off feed for 3 days; very fetid odor from breath. 40cc serum given.

Nov. 23: temperature 103; serum repeated.

Nov. 25: temperature 101; eating well.

Case No. 3—Subject: Black mixed Shepherd—weight 35 lbs.

Nov. 25: temperature 104; off feed for 1 week; fetid odor from mouth caused by ulcers on lips. 40cc serum given; ulcers treated with penicillin ointment.

Nov. 26: temperature 103.

Nov. 27: temperature 102½; serum repeated as above; ulcers started to heal.

Nov. 23: temperature 102; eating well; ulcers healing.

Nov. 29: temperature normal; eating well; ulcers almost healed.

Case No. 4—Subject: Pekinese.

Nov. 27: temperature 104; off feed for 3 days. 40cc serum given.

Nov. 28: temperature 102.

Nov. 29: temperature 101.

Case No. 5—Subject: Black Cocker—weight 20 lbs.

Nov. 29: temperature 104; gradually going off feed; hadn't eaten for 4 days; very fetid odor from mouth. 40cc serum given subcutaneously.

Nov. 30: temperature 102; still foul odor from mouth; mucus membranes slightly icteric.

Dec. 2: dog eating well—discharged.

Case No. 6—Subject: White Shepherd—weight 40 lbs.

Dec. 3: temperature 104; had not eaten for 3 days; sore and stiff in hind quarters. 45cc serum given.

Dec. 4: temperature 102; started to eat; jumped off front porch steps.

Dec. 5: dog vomited—appeared depressed. 100 milligrams vitamin B₁.

Dec. 6: eating and apparently recovered.

I would like especially to call attention to case history No. 4, which is one of three dogs owned by a relief driver on a bus line. The 3-year-old female cocker was treated for stomatitis in a southern California hospital. After two injections of penicillin the foul odor from the mouth cleared up and the dog was returned to the owner. Three weeks later it was taken to another hospital where a tentative diagnosis of Leptospirosis was made and the animal treated with sulfamerazine and streptomycin. It was referred to this hospital for treatment where it went into convulsions before the serum being given could have possibly had time to work. Her son next developed the foul odor from the mouth and despite serum and antibiotics, developed convulsions and was destroyed. Within a week following the destruction of this dog a 2-year-old pekinese female started to go off feed and the temperature was 104 degrees. The serum acted almost miraculously on her and four months later she became pregnant. The point that I would like to bring out is: there are cases that end in convulsions that are not helped by the serum treatment.

Unfortunately there have been a few dogs that have been apparently cured of the temperature and then have broken about one month later. However, I have been able to follow enough cases so that I feel that the treatment has some merit.

No attempt has been made to run controls as I felt that results justified the treatment.

I have been asked if normal horse serum

or Antibacterial horse serum would be as effective. I can not answer because I have been able to get a supply of the encephalomyelitis serum and therefore have not used any other serums.

Question and Answer Section

A question and answer section pertaining to small animal medicine will be available to the readers in future issues of THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

A group of practicing veterinarians have consented to give of their time and services in answering your questions. These men are specialists in various fields of small animal medicine. Your question will be answered by the man best qualified to reply.

All questions are to be sent to Donald E. Barr, D.V.M., 4990 Ventura avenue, Fresno, California; or Charles S. Travers, Secretary Veterinary Medical Association, 3004 16th street, San Francisco 3, California.

CORRECTION

(Question and Answer Section)

Under "Canines," in question No. 1 last issue the answer should have read: "Homologous serum ceases to be of value in the treatment of canine distemper after the patient has passed from . . .," instead of "passed into."

Veterinary High School Needs Material

Dr. Kurt Wagener in Hannover, Germany, is trying desperately to reestablish the old Hannover Veterinary High School which was demolished during the war. He has asked his friends in this country to mail anything which may be of possible use to his students—any old veterinary or animal husbandry books, references or magazines—for their need is a great one.

If you know Dr. Wagener and wish to mail direct to him please do so as soon as possible. Address your parcel to Prof. Kurt Wagener, Hygienisches Institut, der Tierärztlichen Hochschule Hannover, Hannover, den 22, Misburger Damm 16, Fernruf 8-60-11, Germany. If you do not know the Professor, but feel you would like to contribute to this very worthy endeavor you may mail or deliver your material to Dr. L. M. Hurt, 203 Administration Building, Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles 11, Calif.

We want you to know that your Association has forwarded all spare material the Association office had on to the High School and you too may help an old established Veterinary High School.

Entomologists Aid in Combatting Equine Encephalomyelitis

The California Division of Animal Industry in a tabulation of livestock diseases reported in 1949, shows 270 cases of equine encephalomyelitis, by far the greatest incidence for any disease.

Both governmental and private veterinarians have during a series of years waged a continuous battle for its control through the use of vaccination.

The dissemination of this disease involves numerous vectors. The decrease or elimination of any one of these is important.

Public health services have fought pestiferous insects for a long time to destroy sources for the spreading of human diseases as well as to provide more pleasant living conditions for man. In doing this their entomologists have undoubtedly given valuable assistance to the veterinary profession.

Even ten years ago it was officially reported that at least ten species of mosquitoes were capable of transmitting the virus of equine encephalomyelitis through the medium of their bite.

The January, 1950, report of the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture indicates that destructive measures are being practiced against 27 kinds of mosquitoes. Of particular interest to veterinarians is one of the especially difficult problems in attacking a notoriously vicious biter identified as the marsh mosquito, *Mansonia perturbans*. This mosquito is a recognized carrier of equine encephalomyelitis virus. It breeds in swamps and its larvae live in the roots of cattails where it is difficult for poisons to reach them. Unlike other species these larvae do not come up to the surface to breathe. Airplane spraying of pesticides has not been successful against these marsh mosquitos. Fogging has only given better results.

Cooperating with citizens of a community and health officials in campaigns against mosquito pests offers a fine opportunity for veterinarians to become better known to the public as leaders in health and civic affairs. And do not forget that this activity would actually include the veterinarian's duty toward the control of livestock disease.

B. T. WOODWARD, D.V.M.
Santa Ana, Calif.

AVMA Miami Convention

Visitors to the AVMA Convention at Miami, August 21st-24th, will find many enjoyable diversions there to occupy their free hours. Swimming, boating, sightseeing, golfing, and deep-sea fishing are a few of the outside activities to keep them busy on their trip to this lovely Atlantic coast city.

The Student Reporter at Davis

This is the first of a series of articles about California's own Veterinary College located in Davis. Mr. Hill, the author, is a veterinary student (and journalist) and has promised to keep us informed during his career on the campus about student viewpoints, campus news, and progress in general.

Standing in all its grandeur on the Davis campus, the University of California School of Veterinary Medicine has finally come into its own. Finishing touches have been applied to the huge building. Laboratory and office furnishings have been installed, and the Veterinary Science Department has moved in and is in operation in this, the newest and finest of veterinary colleges. The surrounding areas have been paved and the landscaping to follow will make the building the most attractive on the campus, as well as one that has been designed for practical operation.

Construction costs of the massive edifice have approximated four million dollars, which is a small investment when one considers that the economic value of scientific achievements to the state will be in millions beyond measure. The new school has a vast number of singular characteristics, but probably its most outstanding is its size; although other veterinary schools have as much floor space, there is none that has all facilities under one roof as this one does. Within its far flung halls may be found classrooms with seats for 80 students, and in addition an auditorium designed to accommodate an audience of 300; surgery and pre-surgery rooms are adjacent and the pharmacy, x-ray and other special treatment rooms, clinical record rooms and faculty and student locker rooms are conveniently placed in the clinic wing. There are, in addition, a number of well-equipped laboratories for research on animal diseases, for although the school has been built as a teaching unit, research still remains an important function of the department.

The clinical facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country and include hospitalization for large and small animals and an ambulatory clinic for handling cases in the surrounding area. Diagnostic service is available, not only for service to the livestock industry, but because of its value in teaching. The objective of the school being to produce veterinarians capable of practicing in the field, adequate clinical training is essential. Taking an active part in the training will be senior students who will be on call 24 hours a day.

Since manpower makes the school, a staff is being assembled as fast as possible. Because of the demand by other new schools and existing schools in their expansion programs, qualified staff members are difficult to obtain.

However, the department will search far and wide to build a staff second to none. And as to students—fifty will be chosen every year through a thorough screening program, and next year's selection will be the third to enter the school.

An invitation is extended to all practitioners in the State to visit the school. A tour through the plant will serve to impress upon the observer the thoughts of Dr. D. H. Udall, Professor Emeritus, School of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, who recently christened the new auditorium with a talk to the Student Association. Dr. Udall pointed out to the students that the men who had the foresight to design the school so well knew that only through the finest of training and equipment could competent veterinarians be turned out, and that this school is one of which the profession can be justly proud.

HARRY H. HILL, Class of 1952.

Practitioners Address Students

In keeping with the training aids set up by the Student Veterinary Association, the 93 students now in school have had the privilege of hearing from a number of practicing veterinarians at the monthly meetings.

The list was headed by Dr. R. B. Frater, large animal practitioner from Sacramento, who told the group what they might expect if they were to choose that type of work. Dr. Frater was followed by Dr. R. L. Collinson of the Turlock Veterinary Hospital who gave a very informative talk on the advantages and disadvantages of the clinic type of practice serving both large and small animal clientele.

The last speakers were Drs. J. L. Gidley and P. A. Lee, small animal practitioners from Sacramento. These two gentlemen presented their picture of veterinary medicine and thus rounded out the field of practicing veterinarians, giving the students an over-all and clear-cut picture to view in their ultimate choice of future work in the field.

At the time of this writing, plans are being made to invite men from other branches of veterinary science, such as public health and education. It is the opinion of the students that these talks given in an informal manner, contribute greatly to the individual students choice of field of endeavor. Sincere thanks go to these men for their much appreciated part in furthering the students outlook on the profession.

* * *

Student association officers for the spring semester are President, Jack F. Saunders; President-elect, Delbert O. Anthony; Vice-President, Ben Lundberg; Secretary, Wing Q. Chin, and Treasurer, Jack Pflöck.

Dedication of Veterinary Science Building



Dean George H. Hart of the School of Veterinary Medicine speaks at the dedication. In the background, left to right: John C. Watson, A. J. McFadden, Dr. George H. Hecke, Dean and Vice-President C. B. Hutchison, President R. G. Sproul, Judge Peter J. Shields, Dr. C. M. Haring, and Assistant Dean Knowles A. Ryerson.

The four and one-half million dollar building built to house the new School of Veterinary Medicine on the Davis campus of the University of California, was dedicated March 20th by Dr. C. B. Hutchison, vice-president of the University and dean of the College of Agriculture.

"We pledge anew today the pursuit of truth, of science and its service to mankind," said the Dean in dedicating the structure. In this new building, unexcelled anywhere, the school will have not only the facilities for training men, but an agricultural experiment station in the field of veterinary science."

Pointing out that the building was situated in proximity to the divisions of animal husbandry, dairy industry, poultry husbandry and the fundamental sciences upon which they all are based, he concluded:

"And so this building is dedicated to the use of the School of Veterinary Medicine and to the service of the people of California who have provided it."

President Robert G. Sproul of the University presided at the dedication. He traced the history of veterinary science in the University when a school of veterinary medicine was started on the San Francisco campus in 1895, only to be abandoned because of the lack of students, through the period when a division of veterinary science was inaugurated in the College of Agriculture on the Berkeley campus,

to the founding of this new School of Veterinary Medicine.

"No one can more sincerely voice his gratitude to the persons and organizations making all this possible than I," he said.

Dr. George H. Hart, dean of the school, gave credit for its realization to Dr. C. M. Haring, for years head of the division of veterinary medicine and dean of the present school in the early days of its organization. He declared, "This plant is the envy of all the other veterinary medicine schools in the world."

John C. Watson, director of the California Milk Producers' Association and a member of the State Board of Agriculture. After telling the history of the livestock industry in the state, he said:

"Continuing research in this field is vital, and training students is imperative to meet the demands of producers as they struggle to meet the increasing demand. We are all proud of the excellent staff here. When such scientists are congregated in one place and given such wonderful facilities, the results are sure to be great."

With the speakers during the ceremonies were Judge Peter J. Shields of Sacramento; Dr. George H. Hecke, former director of the State Department of Agriculture; A. J. McFadden, Regent of the University and member of the State Board of Agriculture; Dr. C. M. Haring; and Knowles A. Ryerson, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Davis.

History of the California Veterinary College, 1895-1900

Affiliate of the University of California

By C. M. HARING, D.V.M., *History Committee*

The California Veterinary College was one of four colleges in San Francisco affiliated with the University of California, but supported entirely by student fees and private contributions. The other three were medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. Until 1898 they were scattered throughout the city, the Veterinary College being in a rented building in the northeast corner of Post and Fillmore streets.

In 1895 the State Legislature appropriated \$250,000 to house these colleges at one center. The buildings were erected on land generously donated by an ex-Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Adolph Sutro. This land is on the hill south of Parnassus avenue, between First and Fifth avenues. Four buildings were dedicated with appropriate exercises on October 22, 1898. At that time it was said that the building designed for the use of the Veterinary College was superior to that of any veterinary college in America.

The veterinary faculty, however, was not able to move their college to the new building. Dr. K. O. Steers, Secretary of the Faculty, explained this in his annual report of October 28, 1898, as follows:

"The new college building is now about completed, but under our lease we cannot leave the building at Post and Fillmore for a year to come (November, 1899). It would be useless as we stand today to enter our new building. Our equipment, even in a moderate way, would cost some five or ten thousand dollars. We might, if we could get some four or five thousand dollars, fit up class rooms and a dissecting room and hospital, and by making arrangements in the Medical Department for the use of their rooms for bacteriology, pathology and chemistry, we could gradually equip our other rooms. Some such arrangement will be necessary before we shall be able to occupy our new building. Our present equipment is make-shift, at best, and is quite inadequate to our wants.

"From fees the department hardly does more than pay its rent and a few running expenses. It leaves nothing for the teaching staff or for advertising. During 1897 we received a benefit from the Ingleside Race Club of a day's racing, the returns to be divided between the College and the Balboa Boulevard Committee. This put the College on a somewhat better footing financially and allowed us to pay off all our over-due debts."

So the college faculty continued to struggle along for another year at Post and Fillmore.

The College Administration

Being an affiliated College, the institution had a board of trustees, in addition to the Regents of the University. The trustees were two veterinary practitioners (William F. Egan and F. W. Skaife), two physicians (W. F. McNutt and Winslow Anderson) from the faculty of the medical department of the University and ten leading citizens of San Francisco (H. J. Crocker, A. B. Spreckels, Hugh Tevis, J. D. Grant, J. H. Donahoe, Walter S.



DR. WM. F. EGAN

Hobart, Major J. L. Rathbone, F. A. Hyde, J. C. Kirkpatrick and J. Leroy Nickel). The function of this board, assuming it ever did function, is not clear. Perhaps the dignity and fame of most of its personnel tended to lend some distinction to the college. The Regents, however, governed the college and made all appointments to the faculty. It would have been difficult to find at that time ten more men in California as distinguished as these trustees. The Board of Regents also included several well known personalities, i.e., James D. Phelan, I. W. Hellman, Phoebe A. Hearst and Chester Rowell, Sr.

The Faculty

So far as the writer knows none of the faculty is still living. An estimate of its relative worth is possible, however, by inquiry of living persons who knew many of them and by personal recollection of the writer. The six veterinary professors or lecturers averaged well in experience, professional skill, and good character, and the five distinguished physicians who taught in both the veterinary and the medical departments were as a group probably unequaled in any American veterinary college in existence at that time.

The first veterinary dean was Major Thomas Bowhill, F.R.C.V.S. F.R.P.S. (Edinburgh). He was also Professor of Veterinary Surgery, Pathology and Bacteriology and House Surgeon on the dispensary staff. Previous to the opening of the Veterinary College he had served for three years as special lecturer in bacteriology in the University Medical College. It is probable that he was the liaison personality and chief influence in arranging cooperation between the medical faculty and certain veterinary practitioners that resulted in founding the Veterinary College. The fact that two of the physicians and three of the veterinarians

on the faculty were graduated from Edinburgh may also have been an integrating factor.

Major Bowhill's connection with the Veterinary College terminated in June, 1895, at the end of the first term. In later years he is listed in the city directories as practicing at 925 Sutter street. In 1899 he published a manual of Bacteriologies Technic and Special Bacteriology, printed in New York by Wm. Wood Company. About 1907 he appeared at a meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association in San Francisco. Dr. E. J. Creely pointed him out to the writer as "one of the keenest and slickest of our profession." In those days full beards or flowing handle-bar mustaches were the pride of many, but Major Bowhill sported a closely trimmed mustache with well waxed, delicately tapered upturned points. His immaculate clothing and derby hat were of latest London fashion and his pleasing appearance and dapper manners conveyed the impression of a prosperous, sophisticated, self-assured "man-about-town". His association with the Veterinary College terminated so quickly that one is led to suspect he foresaw its early failure and was unwilling or financially unable to continue teaching without salary or, like other members of the faculty, to contribute to its expenses. He eventually retired and resided in Sonoma until about 1914. He apparently left the state about that time.

William F. Egan, M.R.C.V.S. (Edinburgh) was the most outstanding of the veterinary practitioners who served as professors without salary and in addition contributed toward current expenses. He was Professor of Bovine Pathology and Veterinary Obstetrics from 1895 to 1897 and Professor of Equine Medicine and Veterinary Surgery from 1897 to 1901. Although the last instruction at the building on the corner of Post and Fillmore closed in March, 1900, he continued at his own private hospital to teach certain students who otherwise would have been turned away. The University carried his name on the faculty lists without pay until 1901.

Dr. Egan was a native of Ireland and came to San Francisco in 1888 soon after graduation at Edinburgh. A description of his life deserves more space than is possible in this article. For many years he maintained a veterinary hospital at 1117 Golden Gate avenue and branch offices at 1525 California street and 1529 Howard street. He also maintained a testing and treatment station with several buildings and corrals between Lombard street and the Marina. Exporters of animals to Hawaii and the Orient found this location convenient in complying with government test requirements for glanders and tuberculosis. When the A.V.M.A. met in San Francisco in 1910 an elaborate clinic was staged at this Lombard street plant through the courtesy of Dr. Egan.

F. W. Skaife, D.V.S. and M.R.C.V.S. (Edin-

burgh), was dean of the college from 1897 to 1899, and also Professor of Canine Pathology from 1895 to 1897 and Canine Medicine and Surgery and Dermatology from 1897 to 1901. In addition he had charge of the canine cases in the dispensary and maintained a private practice at 18 Cedar Avenue.

Thomas McClay, M.R.C.V.S., served as Professor of Veterinary Surgery from October, 1895, to March, 1897, and as Professor of Bovine Medicine, Obstetrics and Veterinary Sanitary Science from October, 1897, to March, 1898. He was never listed as practicing in San Francisco and probably commuted from Petaluma where he had developed a good practice. He had an unusually pleasing personality and married the daughter of a banker. He soon gave up veterinary work and for over 40 years was president of the leading bank in Petaluma and prominent in welfare work in that city. The minutes of the California State Veterinary Medical Association indicate that he was one of its most active members during the last decade of the 19th Century. He was its first vice-president and its second president, holding the latter position three years (1888-1891), the only man to hold that distinction. He was also appointed on the first State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners in 1893, holding that position for several years and serving as its president from the start.

Dr. K. O. Steers joined the faculty at the beginning of the second year of the college in October, 1895, with the title of Professor of the Principles and Practice of Equine Medicine and Lecturer in Botany and Therapeutics. He was evidently a new arrival in San Francisco. The minutes of the California State Veterinary Medical Association meeting held at the College at Post and Fillmore, show him as a newly elected member. In 1897 his title was changed to Professor of Therapeutics and Botany and Lecturer in Obstetrics and Materia Medica. He served as secretary of the college from October 1895, to December 14, 1900. On that latter date he submitted his final report to the president of the University notifying him of the discontinuation of instruction because no students were registered.

In completing the list of veterinarians on the faculty, mention should be made of I. Jacobsen, D.V.M., who was special lecturer in medicine, and also F. W. Scott, D.V.M. and Robert Darling, D.V.S., who served as house surgeons in the dispensary at Post and Fillmore streets.

The position on the faculty of A. E. Buzard, M.R.C.V.S., is not clear. The first annual announcement (1895) lists him as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Equine Medicine and Dermatology and as house surgeon in the dispensary. The official records of the University, however, do not list him at all. He was active in practice in San Francisco until the earthquake and fire of 1906. It is noteworthy that the San Francisco City Directory

records his office at 1830 Post street, corner of Fillmore, from 1899 to 1905. That was previously the location of the Veterinary College.

University Physicians on the Veterinary Faculty

I have already mentioned that the president of the board of trustees of the Veterinary College was W. F. McNutt, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh). Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the University Medical College. He was also listed as special lecturer in the Veterinary College. It is not known whether his lectures in the medical school were open to veterinary students or if he gave lectures especially to them. Others from the medical faculty were S. J. Fraser, M.D., Professor of Physiology and History; F. F. Knorp, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Histology, and Frank T. Green, Ph.G., Lecturer on Chemistry and Toxicology. In addition to teaching in the medical, pharmacy and veterinary departments of the University, Mr. Green managed a drug store and conducted an analytical laboratory. He was a superb lecturer.

William Watt Kerr, M.A., M.D. (Edinburgh), Professor of Clinical Medicine, was also listed as special lecturer in the Veterinary College. He was one of the most honored medical scientists in the University and the William Watt Kerr Honorary Medical Society is still active at the University. Also listed as special lecturers in the Veterinary College were two famous professors from the Berkeley campus. They were Joseph LeConte, M.A., M.D., L.L.D., Professor of Natural History, and William E. Ritter, M.A., Assistant Professor of Biology. A few years later Professor Ritter became head of the Zoology Department and later Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, California.

The Students

The first graduating class was in 1897 and consisted of the three men identified as follows:

Charles F. Keane immediately on graduation received an appointment as United States Veterinary Inspector. In 1904 Governor Pardee appointed him State Veterinarian of California. While holding that office he became associated with Dr. E. J. Creely in the conduct of the San Francisco Veterinary College at 1818 Market street. He served as its president and was Professor of Infectious Diseases and Meat and Milk Hygiene. That college ceased to exist in 1918 and Dr. Keane also resigned his position with the state.

After the office of State Veterinarian was reorganized as the Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, with Dr. J. P. Iverson as Chief, Dr. Keane entered that division as veterinary inspector. He is now retired and resides in Sacramento.

James J. Summerfield, also a graduate of the class of 1897, practiced for many years in Santa Rosa. He was active in the affairs of the California State Veterinary Medical Association.

Joseph A. Welch of the class of 1897 became a member of the faculty. During 1897-1898, he served as lecturer in anatomy, comparative anatomy and bovine medicine and in 1898-1899 as lecturer on Bovine Medicine and Contagious Diseases of Animals. He also conducted a practice at 1215 Golden Gate avenue.

The four graduates of 1898 were as follows: Louis C. Hoffman of the class of 1898 received the degree D.V.S. that year and was listed in the college announcement as living in Santa Rosa. He was licensed in 1903 and practiced in Napa and Whittier.

J. Otis Jacobs of the class of 1898 became lecturer in anatomy and comparative anatomy and after the closing of the College practiced in Reno for many years.

George H. Locke after graduation in 1898 returned to his home town, Lockeford, and for over 50 years conducted a general veterinary practice. He was a skilled trainer of trick dogs. Last year the Northern San Joaquin Valley Veterinary Association held a banquet which was attended by veterinarians from various parts of the state to honor him and Dr. A. C. Rosenberger.

Joseph S. Keane of the class of 1898 was a brother of Charles Keane. He also became a federal veterinary inspector and at first was stationed at South Omaha. After a short time he was transferred to South San Francisco where he served as meat inspector at Swift's.

Thomas E. Carroll, who resides in San Jose, was the only member of the 1899 class. After graduation he served as a contract veterinarian for the United States Army in Manila, P. I., until 1902. From 1903 to 1917 he was in private practice in Chico and live stock inspector of Butte County. In 1917 Dr. Carroll again joined the armed forces, serving in the Veterinary Corps until 1922. The following year he entered the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, as a veterinary meat inspector, which position he held until his retirement in 1946.

George Donnelly, after registering as a veterinary student, served in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, in the Philippines. It is said that on returning to San Francisco he found the College building at Post and Fillmore deserted. Arrangements were made, however, for him to attend lectures in the medical and pharmacy departments of the University and engage in clinical work with Doctors Egan and Steers and he received his D.V.S. in 1901. For many years he was associated with Doctors R. A. Archibald and J. J. Hogarty in Oakland. He left them to enter the Army in World War I in 1917, hav-

ing been commissioned in the Veterinary Corps. Upon his return to civilian status in 1919 Dr. Donnelly found it difficult to adjust himself and like many others tossed about for a while. He then went to work for the Bank of America as a night guard and after many years had charge of the bank's messenger service. Here he remained until he was retired a few years ago. Prior to entry into the Army he had been very active in the state association serving as vice-president for two years (1914-1916) and president 1916-1917. During the 1915 A.V.M.A. Convention in Oakland he was chairman of the banquet committee and by the use of ample funds, he arranged for food, refreshments and a program that has never been surpassed at any A.V.M.A. banquet attended by the writer. So far as we know Donnelly was the last person to receive the D.V.S. degree from the University of California. Mention should be made, however, of special students who audited the lectures and clinics but did not complete work for the degree. Outstanding among these was H. S. Spencer, a practitioner living in San Jose. Because of his veterinary skill and good standing in the community he had been granted a license to practice. In 1896 he registered as a special student in the Veterinary College and commuted from San Jose to audit lectures and participate in the clinics. Spencer was especially active in the state association and under the leadership of R. A. Archibald waged war on quacks and also on licensed veterinarians who failed to comply with professional ethics. Shortly before his death he presented his library, instruments and a nicely mounted skeleton of a pony to the Division of Veterinary Science at Berkeley.

William L. Williamson was registered for at least one year in the College and then transferred to McKillip Veterinary College in Chicago where he was graduated in 1898. He practiced in San Francisco for several years and later was veterinarian for the street cars. On retiring he resided at the Whitcomb Hotel.

Why the College Failed

As already stated, lack of funds and lack of students resulted in closure of the building at Post and Fillmore in 1899. The reason for the lack of funds is obvious because the chief source of income was from student fees. Some contributions by members of the faculty, all of whom served without salary, and part of the proceeds of one day's racing at Ingleside had helped to keep the College open.

The reason for the lack of students is not so obvious. The fees were about the same, as those charged medical, dental and pharmacy students in the University and were no higher than the average per year in Veterinary Colleges throughout the country. Many of the private Veterinary Schools, however, only required two years attendance to obtain a

degree. At the California College the fees were as follows:

Annual tuition of \$100.00 for three years	\$300
Matriculation, graduation and laboratory fees	55
Total for three years	\$355

Perhaps the chief reason for so few students was the relatively high entrance requirements enforced by the University. High school graduation was the minimum for admission. An alternative was a written examination corresponding to high school requirements for graduation. These matriculation requirements were at least twice as high as most other Veterinary Colleges at that time. For example, the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell, which opened in 1896, required 24 regents' points obtainable by examination or by attendance at high school for two years; whereas graduation from a New York high school then required 48 points. The entrance requirements of most Veterinary Colleges were even more lenient at that time. Lack of funds for printing announcements and other forms of advertising was also blamed for the few students.

The following copy of Doctor Steer's letter clearly states the desperate condition of the college.

Veterinary Department,
University of California,
December 14, 1900.

To the President of the University:

Sir: The session of 1899-1900 was a very uneventful one for this Department. We continued the use of the building at Post and Fillmore Streets, not only because we still held a lease on the place, but for the reason that we could not take up our quarters in the new building without having sufficient funds to equip it. There were only two students for the session. These were in the sophomore year, and received their lectures regularly in all departments.

It is with considerable regret that I have to report to you the desire of the different members of the faculty to close this department. The cause is lack of funds to enable us to enter our new building, and not only furnish it properly, but advertise it thoroughly, both by catalogue and other means. For two years now we have been unable to issue a catalogue. This in itself is a very serious drawback to the development of this Department. The different members of the faculty having been called upon for money every year since the College began, are now unwilling to give further aid. It is very discouraging, after having given both time and money for five years, to contemplate now the closing of this Department. We know the importance of Veterinary Science and we are very proud of our profession, but it seems impossible to receive encouragement from any outsiders. Without some endowment to furnish thoroughly the new building, and to allow of our advertising the College as it should be done we shall be forced to resign. At present we have no quarters to lecture in, and we have no students on the roll.

Respectfully submitted,
K. O. STEERS,
Secretary of the Faculty.

Program of Small Animal Association Convention

Denver, Colorado—April 24-27, 1950

The American Animal Hospital Association heartily welcomes all veterinarians and their wives to the 1950 annual meeting at Denver, Colorado, April 24-27 at the Hotel Shirley Savoy. The arrangements and program promises to be the finest and best the A.A.H.A. has ever put on, and that will be something, to surpass last year's Chicago meeting!

The Program Committee consists of Drs. Lloyd Moss, chairman; Charles Bild, James Farquharson, Joseph B. Engle, C. E. DeCamp, and Kenneth W. Smith.

PROGRAM

Monday morning, April 24th

Golf Tournament Guests Welcome
Lakewood Country Club

Evening

Social session for members, ladies, guests and exhibitors.

Theme: Welcome to Denver Buffet

Tuesday, April 25th

Registration

Presentation of the Moss Essay Award. Essay to be read by winning student.

Canine Obstetrics, by E. P. Leonard; discussion by R. E. Ruggles.

Symposium on Hospital Management and Methods, C. E. DeCamp, moderator.

Building Plans (illustrated), L. W. Goodman.

Receiving and Dismissing Patients, J. B. Engle.

Nutrition in Hospital Management, Tom Craver.

Handling the Patients in the Wards, A. R. Trayford.

Hospital Maintenance Costs, Lee R. Phillips.

Wednesday, April 26th

Blood Urea Determination and Significance, J. H. Yarborough.

The Use of Oxygen in Anesthesia, Robert P. Knowles.

Use of Intravenous Procaine Hydrochloride as a Surgical Analgesia, L. Meyer Jones and Dwight A. Smith.

The Role of "Sludge Blood" in Disease (illustrated), Melvin H. Knisely, Ph.D.

Luncheon Session. Luncheon for all visitors and members. Question and Answer Period.

Major Surgery on the Old Dog, C. P. Zepp, Sr.; discussion by Ellis P. Leonard.

Considerations of Canine Neoplasia, R. M. Mulligan, M.D.

Demyelinating Encephalitides of Dogs, J. R. M. Innes.

Curare in Canine Surgery (illustrated), Deets Pickett; discussion by Russell H. Jourdan.

President's reception and dance (dress optional), Emerald and Terrace Rooms, Brown Palace Hotel.

Buffet Supper.

Thursday, April 27th

Canine Ophthalmology (illustrated), W. G. Magrane.

Clinical Interpretation of Laboratory Reports, Gerry B. Schnelle; discussed by Wayne H. Riser.

Homografts of Thoracic Aorta (illustrated), John S. Feehan, M.D.

The A.V.M.A. and A.A.H.A., C. P. Zepp, Sr. Indications for and Use of Fluid Therapy, E. E. Sweebe.

Adjournment.

Guest Speakers

- John S. Feehan, M.D., Res. in Surgery, Halsted Exp. Lab., Univ. of Colo. School of Med., Denver, Colo.
J. R. M. Innes, Sc.D., Cambridge, D.Sc., Edin., Ph.D. M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E., Fed. Sec. Agency, U. S. Public Health Serv., Nat'l Inst. of Health, Bethesda, Md.
L. Meyer Jones, D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D., Prof. Dept. of Phys. and Pharma., Div. of Vet. Med., Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.
Russel H. Jourdan, D.V.M., Div. of Vet. Med., Colo. A. & M., Ft. Collins, Colo.
Helvin H. Knisely, Ph.D., Prof. and Ch., Dept. of Anatomy, Med. College, State of S.C., Charleston, S.C.
Lee Knous, Governor of the State of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.
R. M. Mulligan, M.D., Prof. Path., Univ. of Colo. School of Med., Denver, Colo.
Deets Pickett, D.V.M., M.S., Practitioner, Kansas City, Mo.
E. E. Sweebe, D.V.M., Mgr. Vet. Div., Abbott Laboratory, North Chicago, Illinois.
E. B. Thayer, S.T.B., Rector, Church of Ascension, Denver, Colo.

Member Speakers

- Charles E. Bild, D.V.M., Practitioner, Miami, Florida.
Charles W. Bower, D.V.M., Practitioner, Topeka, Kan.
B. S. Burkhardt, D.V.M., Practitioner, Lakewood, Colo.
Thomas W. Craver, D.V.M., Practitioner, Youngstown, Ohio.
J. Stuart Crawford, D.V.M., Practitioner, President, New Hyde Park, N. Y.
C. E. DeCamp, D.V.M., Practitioner, Scarsdale, N.Y.
Joseph B. Engle, D.V.M., Practitioner, Summit, N.J.
Lawrence W. Goodman, D.V.M., Practitioner, Manhasset, New York.
Robert E. Knowles, D.V.M., Practitioner, Miami, Fla.
L. H. LaFond, D.V.M., Practitioner, Hosp. Insp., Detroit, Mich.
Ellis P. Leonard, D.V.M., Prof. and Head of the Dept. of Therapeutics and Small Animal Diseases, Cornell Univ., N.Y. College, Ithaca, N.Y.
W. G. Magrane, D.V.M., Practitioner, Mishawaka, Ind.
Lloyd C. Moss, D.V.M., Prof. and Head of the Dept. of Small Animal Med., School of Vet. Med., Colo. A. & M. College, Ft. Collins, Colo.
Lee R. Phillips, D.V.M., Practitioner, Lakewood, Colo.
Wayne H. Riser, D.V.M., M.S., Practitioner, Skokie, Illinois.
Ralph E. Ruggles, D.V.M., Practitioner, Moline, Ill.
Gerry B. Schnelle, V.M.D., Assistant Chief of Staff, Angel Memorial Animal Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Dwight A. Smith, D.V.M., Prof., Dept. of Vet. Med., Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.
Arthur R. Trayford, D.V.M., Practitioner, Huntington, N.Y.
John H. Yarborough, D.V.M., M.S., Practitioner, Miami, Fla.
C. P. Zepp, Sr., D.V.M., Practitioner, Pres. of the AVMA, Past Pres. of the AAHA, New York City, N.Y.

Report on Foot and Mouth Disease

Although the Aleman-Ortiz Garza plan for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico gives hopeful indications of success, General Harry H. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Co-Director of the Mexico-United States Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, insists the program still is a vast experiment.

"Our mission in Mexico is to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease," General Johnson said in addressing the California State Legislature in Sacramento recently.

"The Aleman-Ortiz Garza plan is one of inspection, vaccination, quarantine, disinfection and slaughter when necessary.

"Based on our experience of the past few months scientists of the Commission now feel that complete eradication can and will be accomplished. Since its inception there has been no change whatsoever in the policy of the commission to follow the Aleman-Ortiz Garza plan. Third vaccination will soon be over and fourth vaccination continues, but there are areas that have been under vaccination for over 14 months in which immunity will expire during the first quarter of 1950.

"Immunity of four months duration produced by vaccine begins to expire in animals nearest the northern and southern quarantine lines in March. Others begin to lose immunity in April, and those animals which theoretically lose immunity in May will cover approximately 20 per cent of the quarantine area, roughly 44,000 square miles.

"As the vaccination brigades move through the infected area on fourth vaccination, the inspection forces each month assume larger area responsibilities, for it is their duty to find any pockets of infection which may exist in older, vaccinated animals or newborn cattle, hogs, sheep or goats. The entire infected zone is combed constantly by inspectors on the lookout for suspicious animals. This area roughly is 220,000 square miles in size, nearly as large as California and Washington combined.

"Upon the effectiveness of the inspection lies the immediate future of the campaign, for should any infection appear it must be discovered promptly and eradicated.

"The commission maintains a backlog of more than 7,000,000 doses of vaccine in storage as a reserve for any emergencies which may call for re-vaccination.

"To date no new infection has been discovered during 1950. Late in December, 1949, infected animals were found in the Jesus Maria region of Jalisco, calling for immediate quarantine, eradication, disinfection and re-

vaccination. In this one area the cleanup program carried over into January, 1950, when 15 animals were eradicated, but we have had no new outbreaks this year.

"Whatever success we may have had to date would not have been possible without the whole-hearted cooperation of Mexico's government officials and her people. President Aleman and Secretary of Agriculture Ortiz-Garza through Judge Oscar Flores and other officials assigned to the Commission have done everything possible to make our efforts a success. The Mexican people have cooperated completely with us in this work."

Since the inception of the program 48,462,722 animals have been vaccinated, 113,432,292 animals have been inspected and 50,124,000 doses of vaccine have been produced. The overall cost to vaccinate one animal has been reduced from \$21.77 in July of 1948 to 39½¢ in December, 1949.

Of the personnel working with the Commission the General had this to say: "Mexicans and Americans alike have a deep sense of dedication to the purpose of eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. It is a privilege to be a member of such an outstanding organization."

AVMA Invites Nominations for Humane Act Award

An invitation to veterinarians to submit nominations for the 1950 Humane Act Award of the American Veterinary Medical Association has just been issued by AVMA officials.

The award has been made each year since 1944 to some boy or girl, not over 18 years old, who has performed an outstanding act of kindness to animals.

Dr. R. J. Garbutt of New York City, chairman of the award committee, announced that the winner will be given a \$100 U. S. Savings bond and a framed certificate at the opening of the AVMA Miami Beach convention, August 21st.

"The act of kindness may be a rescue, some sort of project for the benefit of animals, or a written work," Dr. Garbutt said.

Nominations from veterinarians will be accepted until May 1 at the AVMA headquarters, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill., or they may be addressed to Dr. Garbutt at 367 E. 62nd St., New York 21, N. Y.

Among winners in recent years were a boy who built a bumper device to protect a blind dog, a girl who captured a rabid dog, and a boy who originated National Cat Week.

Restriction of Movement of Tuberculous Exposed Cattle

By DR. A. K. CARR, *Administrator, Division of Animal Industry,
California Department of Agriculture*

The 1949 California Legislature added provisions to the Agricultural Code which are intended to regulate the movement of cattle exposed to tuberculosis.

It has been evident that tuberculosis has been spread when cattle from badly infected herds were sold into clean herds even though the reactors had been promptly removed and slaughtered but before sufficient tuberculin testing had been done to assure that infection was eliminated from the exposed herd.

The new law, Chapter 31, Statutes 1949, adds sections 255 and 256 to the Agricultural Code and reads as follows:

"Section 255: Cattle which have been in contact with, or exposed to, any reactor or tuberculosis infected premises are hereby declared to be tuberculosis exposed cattle. In order to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through movement of tuberculosis exposed cattle, the department, upon determination that any cattle have been so exposed, may in writing notify the owner of any tuberculosis exposed cattle that same shall not be moved from the premises where found until a release in writing from the department is given to said owner permitting movement. The premises or portion thereof infected, shall be identified in the notice. Such release shall be based upon determination made from further tuberculin tests or examinations, or both, and finding that danger of spread of tuberculosis no longer exists.

"Nothing herein shall prohibit the department from issuing a special permit for the movement of tuberculosis exposed cattle:

"(a) To an establishment operating under state, state approved, or federal meat inspection, or a public stockyards designated by the department to handle reactors and tuberculosis exposed cattle for slaughter.

"(b) To another premises where tuberculosis exposed cattle are kept.

"(c) To another premises where no spread of tuberculosis to other cattle could occur.

"This section shall not apply to any salesyard or public stockyard nor to any cattle in or moving through any salesyard or public stockyard.

"Section 256: It is unlawful for any person to drive, transport, or otherwise move tuberculosis exposed cattle from any tuberculosis infected premises unless accompanied by a release in writing or by a special permit as provided for in Section 255."

It will be noted that it is not mandatory that the Department of Agriculture declare cattle as tuberculosis exposed and issue written notice to owner but instead is optional which should for the time being be sufficient authority to restrict the movement of dangerously infected herds.

As a working arrangement for the inauguration of the new procedures, the department has issued the following instructions to veterinarians conducting official tuberculin tests:

1. Written notice to an owner classifying his cattle as tuberculosis exposed will be issued in cases where 5 per cent or more of the total number of animals tested are classified as reactors.

2. After reactors are removed and slaughtered under veterinary inspection, should 5 per cent of the total number of animals tested show positive lesions of tuberculosis, then the notice referred to in number 1 will continue in force and effect until the remaining cattle have passed two clean tests at approximately sixty-day intervals. On completion of the second negative test the notice of tuberculosis exposed cattle will be released.

Should less than 5 per cent of the total number of cattle tested not show positive lesions of tuberculosis on post-mortem examination, then the notice referred to in number 1 will be released and the owner notified in writing of such action.

3. When a herd is classified as tuberculosis exposed and notice has been issued to owner to this effect then cattle from a herd so classified can be moved only under permit and then for one of the three purposes listed as (a), (b), and (c) in section 255 of the Agricultural Code which are stated above.

Permits can be obtained from federal or state field veterinarians; the State Division of Animal Industry, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento; or at any of the following branch offices of the State Division of Animal Industry:

EUREKA 833 6th Street FRESNO Room 30 2015 Mariposa Street LOS ANGELES 912 Mirror Building 145 South Spring Street MARYSVILLE 324 I Street	MODESTO 920 16th Street REDDING 1612 Oregon Street SAN LUIS OBISPO 2146 Broad Street SAN FRANCISCO Agriculture Building Embarcadero at Mission
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Special permit is not necessary for calves under three months of age to move for slaughter.

Herds held under notice as tuberculosis exposed cattle and scheduled for tuberculin testing will be identified by official identification tags in the right ears except in the following instances where other means of identification may be substituted.

1. Purebred cattle by registered names and numbers or registered tattoo numbers.

2. Beef herds by owner's registered brand or may be ear tagged if necessary.

3. Dairy herds in instances where owner has registered brand or a good system of individual animal identification.

4. Calves under three months of age are not required to be tagged.

Tuberculosis in cattle generally throughout the State has been reduced to a very low point. Most of the herds and many entire areas are

free from the disease, but some foci of infection remain perhaps in individual animals still carrying the organisms. Occasionally herds become infected and in recent years some blowups have occurred. The tuberculosis exposed provisions were added to the law for purpose of preventing movement of animals from infected herds into clean herds.

An endeavor is being made to use this new procedure in such a way as to try to stop the spread of infection wherever possible without undue hardships to owners. Spread is not so likely from a place where infection is slight; therefore, it was decided to hold and ear tag or otherwise identify cattle as tuberculosis exposed only when positive lesions of tuberculosis are found in five per cent or more of the cattle tested. Also a tuberculosis exposed notice is released after two successive negative tests whereas in the regular tuberculin testing work, a third negative test in six months is required to remove a herd from the infected herd file.

It is hoped these new provisions in the law will materially aid in the tuberculosis eradication program. At least they provide a means to stop the dissemination of badly infected or blowup herds which has been considered the principle source of spread of tuberculosis in the past.

Sacramento Valley VMA Holds Meeting

Sacramento Valley Veterinary Medical Association held a meeting at Davis where 44 of their members were shown through the new and elaborate School of Veterinary Medicine. The open house, conducted by the campus, left the impression upon the visitors that this new institution is unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

San Diego Blood Donors

When one of their members underwent a serious emergency operation, which required considerable blood transfusion, the San Diego County Veterinary Medical Association's members came through wholeheartedly for their colleague, Dr. Paul Carlson.

We were unable to receive the names of all the donors, however, the ones we did receive were Drs. Cyril Padfield, Robert F. Burns, G. T. Parker, Norman Jerome, H. G. Rockwell, W. W. Myers, H. R. Rossoll, B. J. Elander, Robert J. McFarland, and Mitchell J. Smith.

After the donations, there was a luncheon gathering where the opinion was expressed that blood donations could be made regularly and a reserve established which could be used by members of the association and their families whenever necessary.

In Memoriam

Dr. Charles A. White

Highly respected as well as greatly loved Dr. Charles A. White, long associated with our member, Dr. E. C. Baxter, passed away at his home in Los Angeles, February 19, 1950; he was eighty-three years of age.

Dr. White had retired from active practice eight years ago, but still retained his interest in the hospital run by Dr. Baxter. He left no family; his wife, Minerva Thompson White, had passed away in 1940 and they had no children.

Dr. White will be remembered by the large number of veterinarians who were his friends for his ardent enthusiasm towards his profession and his attitude of helping wherever he could the advancement of veterinary learning.

Joseph Swim, 1894-1950

Toxicologist to the Coroner of the City of San Francisco, 1935-1950.

Joseph Swim will be remembered by the members of the California Veterinary Medical Association for his appearance on their program of the January, 1949, Mid-Winter Conference, where his subject was: "Blunders in Medico-Legal Testimony." He also will be remembered by several local associations where he was guest speaker at their meetings. In August, 1948, he was a guest at the AVMA Convention held in San Francisco.

Joseph Swim's interest in chemistry stemmed from the time he was a small child. At the age of 20 he was a licensed pharmacist's assistant; he obtained his licentiate in 1918 from the University of California where he returned several times to obtain degrees in chemistry and then as a lecturer in toxicology. When he was appointed San Francisco toxicologist he was serving as chemist on the State Board of Pharmacy. Later, when he was introduced to the California State Veterinary Medical Association he attended some of the Pharmacy board meetings with Mr. Travers.

Applicants

Logan Julian, Davis—Vouchers: Hugh Cameron, Donald Jasper.

Mark Lindsey, Santa Ana—Vouchers: N. D. Cash, Neil Halpin.

Membership California State Veterinary Medical Association

- Abinanti, F. R., San Francisco
Ackerman, Leon, Bakersfield
Adams, Carroll, Los Angeles
Adler, D. A., Glendale
Ainley, Richard G., Woodlake
Akin, H. S., Hanford
Aldrich, E. C., Humboldt, So. Dak.
Allen, R. K., Marysville
Almeida, A. S., Dixon
Anderson, A. R., Jr., Van Nuys
Anderson, Irving J., Rio Dell
Anderson, Walter, Long Beach
Arburua, John M., San Francisco
Arburua, Joseph M., San Francisco
Armstrong, W. H., Petaluma
Arteaga, M. R., Burbank
Ast, J. F., San Mateo
Atkinson, H. M., Lemoore
Austin, Victor, Van Nuys
Bacon, Donn, Los Angeles
Bacon, E. V., Los Angeles
Baker, Jack, North Hollywood
Balch, Roscoe, San Luis Obispo
Ball, R. A., Modesto
Balle, E. G., Los Angeles
Bankowski, R. A., Berkeley
Barnes, F. E., Newman
Barr, D. E., Fresno
Barr, G. W., Petaluma
Barry, G. H., Albion
Barschak, R. M., Los Angeles
Barta, Fred
Bateman, W. C., San Bernardino
Baxter, C. M., Arcadia
Baxter, E. C., Los Angeles
Beach, J. R., Davis
Beard, T. G., Los Angeles
Beasley, Robert, Glendale
Beck, R. A., Modesto
Bell, Leland N., Sacramento
Beller, George, Huntington Park
Beller, Leonard, Lynwood
Bennett, C. F., Bellflower
Bergh, H. E., Suisun
Bernier, W. T., San Rafael
Berry, T. A., Berkeley
Bertetta, G. P., Burlingame
Bickmore, J. L., Santa Maria
Bigelow, W. L., Palo Alto
Blanche, G. W., Burbank
Bland, Edward, San Francisco
Boero, Arthur, Manteca
Boevers, M. L., Lafayette
Bogart, Elmer, Tulare
Bohlender, I. N., Turlock
Boice, W. H., Stockton
Bolender, F. J., Modesto
Bonnikson, H. P., Sacramento
Bouton, Jay, Arlington
Bower, J. H., Santa Ana
Boyce, McKeen, Oceanside
Boyd, A. G., Sacramento
Boyd, W. H., Sacramento
Boynton, W. H., Berkeley
Brandner, W. E., Petaluma
Braun, E. R., Hanford
Brennan, F. M., Chino
Brimer, W. W., Alameda
Britton, J. W., Willits
Brooks, C. S., Hollister
Brown, C. E., Venice
Brown, Joseph, Sacramento
Brown, J. F., Lodi
Brown, J. M., Verdugo City
Brown, W. L., Fresno
Browne, L. A., Los Altos
Browne, W. A., Merced
Browning, P. H., San Jose
Bunker, V. C., Escondido
Burdo, B. S., Sebastopol
Burdin, Alexander, Tucson, Ariz.
Burns, Henry, Oakland
Burns, Leslie, Sonora
Burg, N. W., Chula Vista
Butcher, Paul, Costa Mesa
Button, Robert, San Fernando
Caldwell, J. W., Riverside
Cameron, H. S., Davis
Campbell, C. H., Healdsburg
Campbell, H. W., Santa Rosa
Cangl, G. W., North Sacramento
Cantrall, E. W., Likely
Carlson, Paul, San Diego
Carr, A. K., Sacramento
Carriaburu, John, Santa Ynez
Carroll, H. F., San Francisco
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Clark, Robert
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(Continued on next page)

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Vice-President, Dr. William W. Brimer.
Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. R. P. Cope, 1205 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Dr. B. F. Murray.
Executive Committee, Drs. Nels Clemens and Oscar J. Kron
Meetings, second Tuesday of the month.

Central California VMA

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Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. C. D. Cooper, Rt. 2, Box 26, Visalia.
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4040 El Camino Real, Palo Alto.
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Meetings, third Thursday of the month.

Sacramento Valley VMA

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Vice-President, Dr. Robert Goulding
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Meetings, fourth Tuesday of the month.

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Vice-President, H. F. Carroll.
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Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Vince Jessup, 910 Crestview Ave., Glendale 2.
Executive Committee, Dr. R. W. Sprowl, Dr. M. H. Harvey, Dr. A. Mack Scott.
Meetings, third Wednesday of the month.

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There is a capacity of 75 patients. The first floor has 2200 square feet including a reception room, office, records, two dual examination rooms, surgery, pharmacy, and six ward rooms surrounding a central work and treat-

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All persons interested kindly write J. V., care Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

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Large animal practice in California with or without real estate apartment, office, stalls, etc. available for rent. Excellent location and clientele. Owner has genuine reason for leaving. Write L. K., care Mr. C. S. Travers, 3004 16th St., room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

An established small animal practice, hospital, equipment and good real estate for lease or sale. Opportunity for one or two men with good possibilities for developing a large animal practice if desired. Write ABC, care Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

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Assistantship Wanted—Capable veterinarian desires employment in small animal hospital. Would prefer one leading to a partnership or purchase of practice. Will accept relief duty. Address correspondence to E. W. M., care Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Ohio State veterinary senior graduating in June desires working arrangement with mixed or small animal practitioner with possibility of future partnership if mutually satisfactory. Married, Protestant, have car and willing to work. Ask for additional information by card or letter to H.W., care Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

For Lease

Veterinary Hospital and adjacent house in southern California fast growing desert area. Mostly small animal, but large animal work available. Reasonable long term lease. California license and references required. Write W. H., care Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th Street., room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

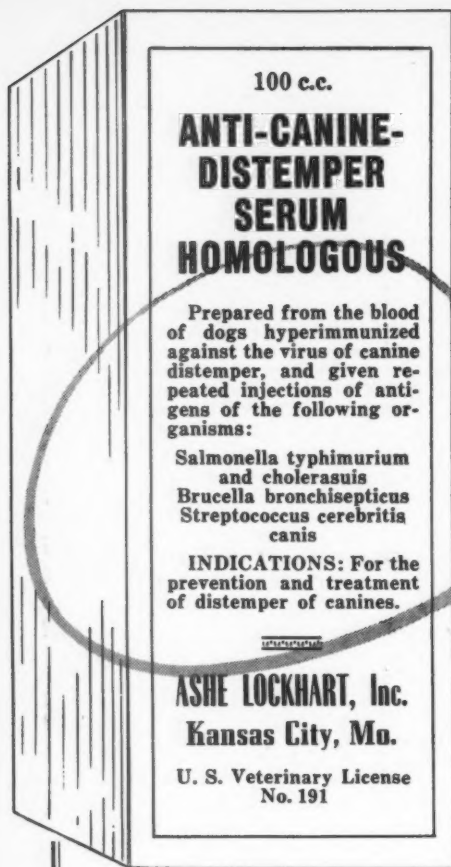
Openings

Veterinarian Wanted: Whose interests are in small animals only. A very promising future to one who is ambitious and can develop ability. Harold Groth, D.V.M., 2600 El Camino Real, San Mateo, California.

Wanted: Christian veterinarian with some small animal experience for southern California hospital. In first letter give experience, college, year, age, and starting salary expected. Address reply to B. E., care Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Wanted: Veterinarian as assistant in central California small animal hospital. Write qualifications, age, salary expected, and marital status, to N. W. S., care Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif.

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One of these organisms is distinctive to Anti-Canine Distemper Serum (Lockhart); it is *Streptococcus cerebritis canis*, described by Lockhart in 1932 as a streptococcal organism associated with meningocerebral complications. This organism is a common factor in cerebral complications of distemper.

All Anti-Canine Distemper Serum (Lockhart) is Berkefeld filtered. It is distributed to practicing veterinarians as a sterile product, and it is incapable in itself of producing abscesses.

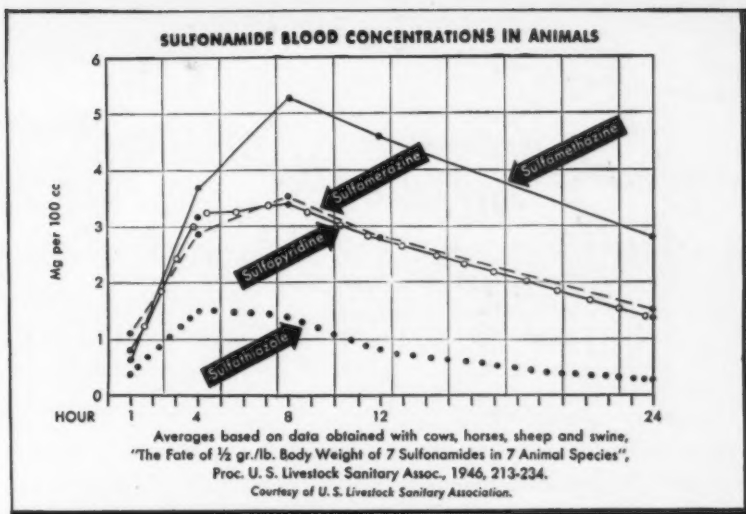
Anti-Canine Distemper Serum (Lockhart) has proved itself, particularly in troublesome areas where distemper is a serious problem in kennels and hospitals. We invite its use where other serums have failed to prevent distemper.

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When you buy SULMET SOLUTION INJECTABLE you get a sulfonamide that—

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This 25% w/v solution will give you greatest economy per animal treated.

- Each 500 cc. contains more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of sodium sulfamethazine
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When you use SULMET SOLUTION INJECTABLE, the immediately established higher blood levels overcome infection sooner, more animals are saved and the period of sickness is shortened.

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Packages: Vials of 250 cc. and 500 cc.

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For parenteral or oral administration to large and small animals

Available in 5 formulas:

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12-60 cc. bottles ... \$7.25

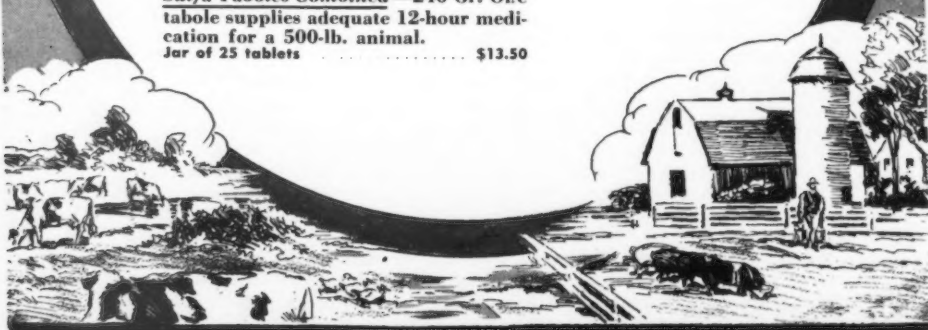
Tri-Sulfa Soluble Powder containing 10 grams each of Sulfamerazine sodium, Sulfathiazole sodium and Sulfadiazine sodium, for making a 24% solution.
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Sulfa Tablets Combined—60 Gr., for large animals.
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These 3 synergistic sulfas in equal proportions afford maximum therapeutic action with a minimum of toxicity. They are indicated in the treatment of any sulfonamide-sensitive infection, particularly those due to *staphylococci*, *streptococci*, and *pneumonic* conditions.



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 - Summer sniffles (bovine)
 - Equine and bovine laminitis
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Well-tolerated by horses, cattle or dogs in
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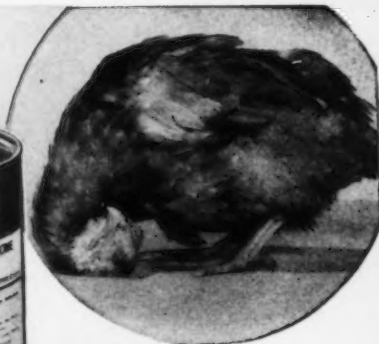
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1. Antihistamines in the Cow and Horse—Cornell Vet. (Oct.) 1949, p. 353.
2. Allergy and Antihistamine Therapy in Veterinary Practice—Vet. Med. (Dec.) 1949, p. 489.

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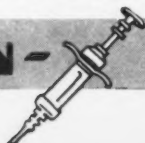
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REFERENCES: ¹Schoening, H. W., Osten, O. L., Legenhausen, D. H., Anderson, W. A., and Hall, W. J.: Vaccination Against Disease with Formalin-Inactivated, Commercially Produced Vaccines. Am. J. Vet. Research, 10, (1949): 176-182. ²Brandly, C. A., Moses, H. E., Jones, E. Elizabeth, and Jungherr, E. L.: Immunization of Chickens Against Newcastle Disease. Am. J. Vet. Research, 7, (1946): 307-332. ³Coronel, A. B.: Adsorbate Newcastle Disease (Avian Pest) Vaccine. Am. J. Vet. Research, 8, (1947): 120-127. ⁴Schoening, H. W., and Thompson, C. H.: Epizootologie de la Maladie de Newcastle aux Etats Unis. Office Int. des Epizooties, 31, (1949): 112-121.

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